### **Outline:**

- Purpose
- Network Screening and Prioritization
- HSIP Crash Analysis
- Examples of 2005 HSIP Locations



#### **Purpose:**

- Initiated in 1966 to reduce the number and severity of crashes, and to reduce the potential for crashes on all highways
- Provide a systematic procedure that identifies, reviews and addresses traffic safety concerns throughout the state.

#### **Mandate:**

- SAFETEA-LU established the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) as an FHWA "core" program and provided a significant increase in the funding available for highway safety improvement projects. This program is established as section 148 of Title 23, United States Code.
- States should <u>carefully analyze crash data</u> to identify highway safety problems and safety improvement opportunities for <u>all public roads</u>.
- States are required to submit report describing not less than 5 percent of their highway locations exhibiting the most severe safety needs.

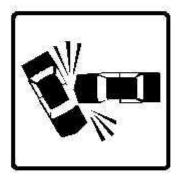
#### **Network Screening:**

- Safety warrants are used to identify potentially hazardous (PH) locations
- Criteria for safety warrants is based on the crash data
- PH Locations are prioritized by a weighting factor: f (crash frequency, severity, percentage of target crashes)



North Carolina

### HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM OPERATIONS MANUAL



Traffic Safety Systems Management Unit Traffic Engineering and Safety Systems Branch North Carolina Department of Transportation



#### **2005 SAFETY WARRANTS**

#### **Intersection Warrants:**

- I-1: Frontal Impact
- I-2: Last Year Increase
- I-3: Severity Index
- I-4: Night Location without Streetlights
- I-5: 10-Year Chronic Pattern (Rear End or Crossing)

#### **Section Warrants:**

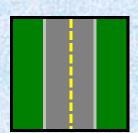
- S-1: Run Off Road during Wet Road Condition
- S-2: Run Off Road
- S-3: Wet Road Condition
- S-4: Non-Intersection Night Location without Streetlights

#### **Bridge Warrant:**

#### **Bicycle and Pedestrian Intersection/Section Warrants:**

• Last 3 Years, Darkness with Streetlights, Alcohol Involvement and Chronic Locations











#### Safety Warrants (intersection example):

- Warrant I-1: ("Frontal Impact Crashes" Angle, left turn, right turn and head-on crashes)
- <u>Time Frame</u>: Most recent 5 years of available crash data.
- <u>Criteria</u>: Intersections with a minimum of 25 total crashes AND a minimum of 50% of the total crashes were frontal impact AND a minimum of 25% of the total crashes occurred in the last 2 years.
- Reason for Warrant: These types of crashes tend to have a higher than normal severity and therefore the intent of this warrant is to determine which locations can be investigated and corrected in order to reduce the frequency and/or severity of frontal impact crashes.

#### Safety Warrants (section example):

- Warrant S-2: "Run Off Road Crashes"
- <u>Time Frame</u>: Most recent 5 years of available crash data.
- Reason for Warrant: There are proven countermeasures that can be applied to identified locations that have experienced this crash type.

#### Safety Warrants (section example):

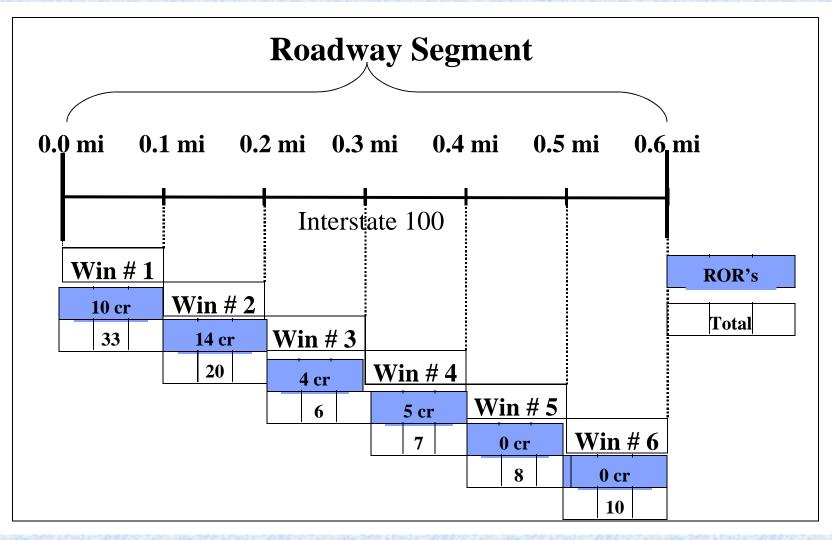
- Warrant S-2: "Run Off Road Crashes"
- Criteria:
  - •Part I, II Crash Frequency and Crash Density

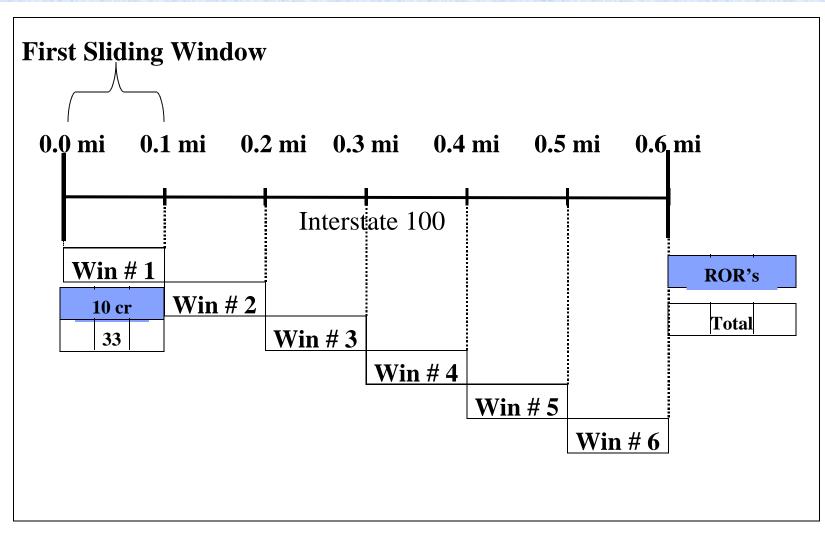
Facility•Type¤	Minimum∙ Total∙ Crashes¤	Minimum· Crashes/· Mile·Rate¤
Interstate¤	30¤	60¤
US•Route¤	<b>20</b> ¤	40¤
NC·Route¤	20¤	40¤
SR·Route¤	15¤	30¤
City·Street¤	<b>20</b> ¤	<b>40</b> ¤

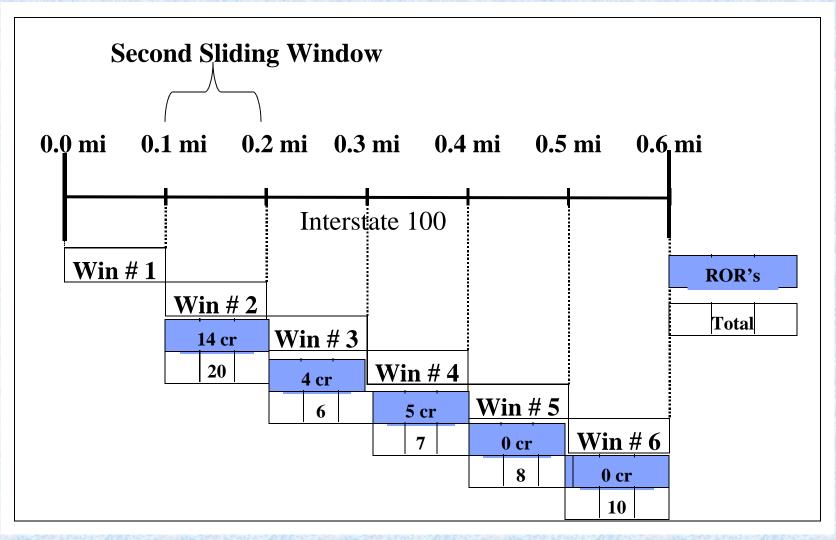
•Part III - Minimum of 60% of the total crashes were run off road crashes

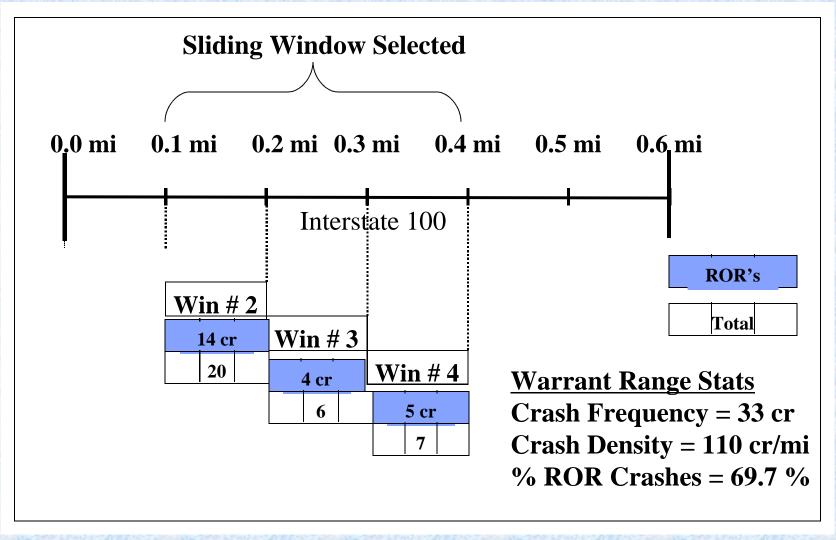
### **Sliding Window Application:**

- Can precisely identify the warranted section
- Divides highway section in 0.1-mile segments
  - Crash data is calculated for each segment
- Sliding Window can be moved by 0.1-mile increments along the highway section
- Size of the Sliding Window can be increased by 0.1-mile increments







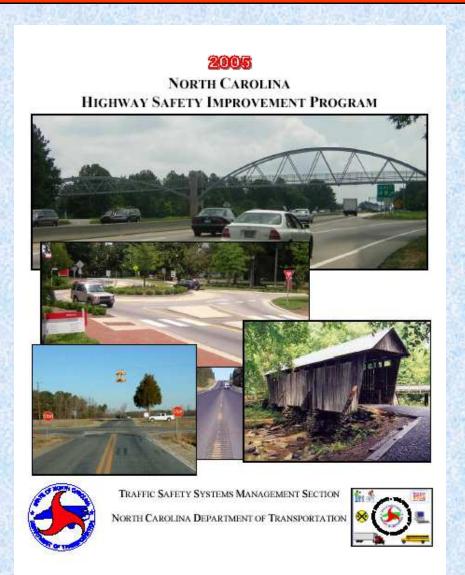


#### **Exclusion Process:**

- Current or Recent Safety Investigation
- Recently Installed Countermeasures
- Programmed Projects

#### Current HSIP (2005 Cycle):

- 2,563 potentially hazardous intersection locations
- 416 potentially hazardous section locations
- 187 potentially hazardous bridge locations
- 125 potentially hazardous bike/ped intersections
- 174 potentially hazardous bike/ped sections



#### The HSIP Group's Role:

- Perform studies of high ranked PH locations
- Perform warrant analysis
- Develop collision diagrams
- Identify major crash patterns and trends



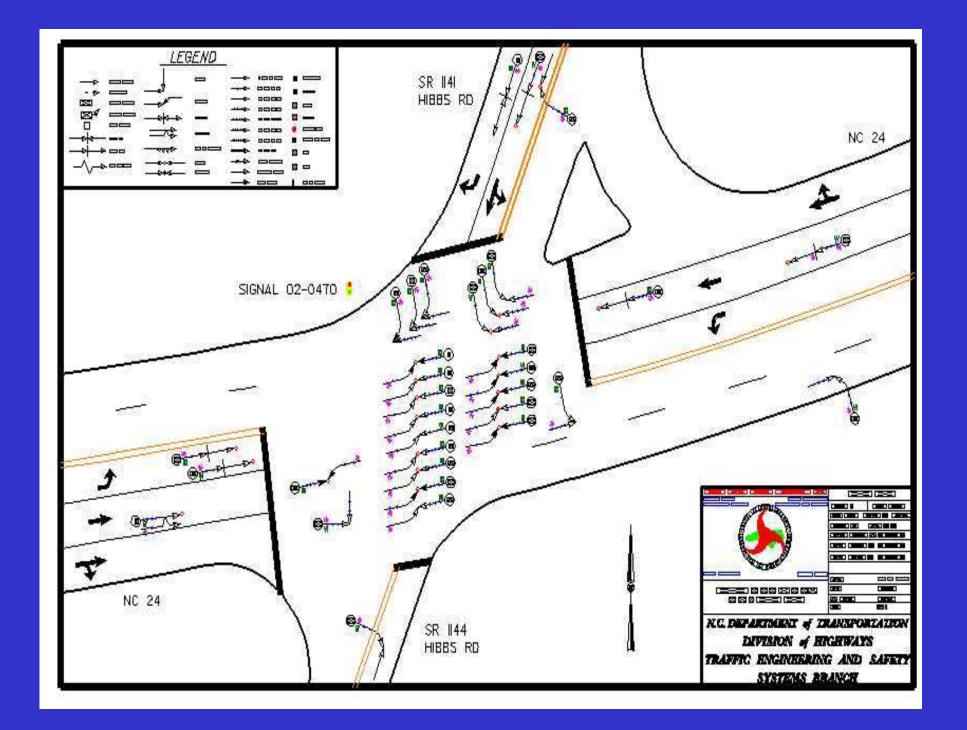
#### Regional Engineer's Role:

- Review crash data
- Study existing roadway facility and traffic operations
- Identify, assess, and select possible countermeasures
- Determine funding sources and submit recommendations



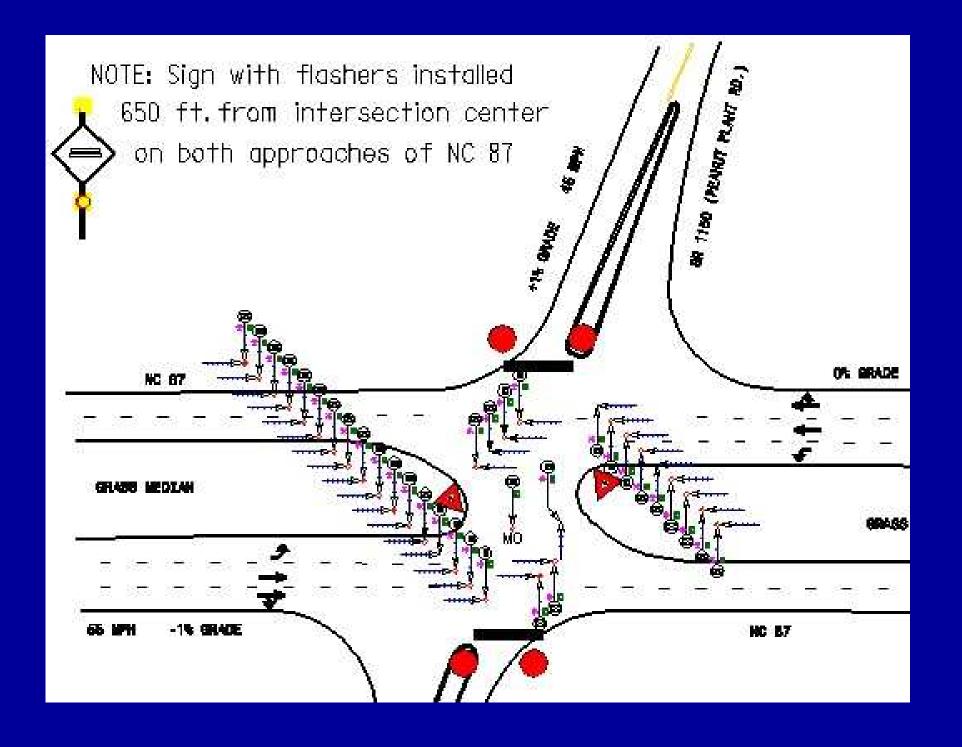
### **PH Location Examples**

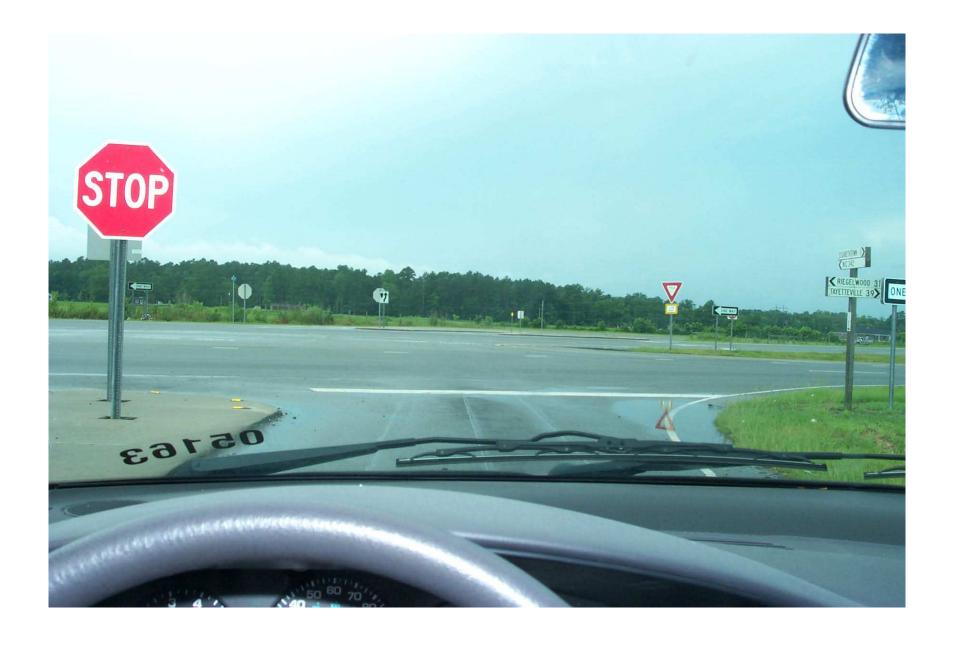
- •PH# 15I00026 NC 24 @ SR 1141/1144 (Carteret Co.)
- •PH# 08I00021 NC 87 @ SR 1150 (Bladen Co.)
- •PH# 96S00009 SR 1143 near SR 1144 (Wilkes Co.)
- •PH# 48B00019 Bridge No. 3 on SR 2362 (Iredell Co.)



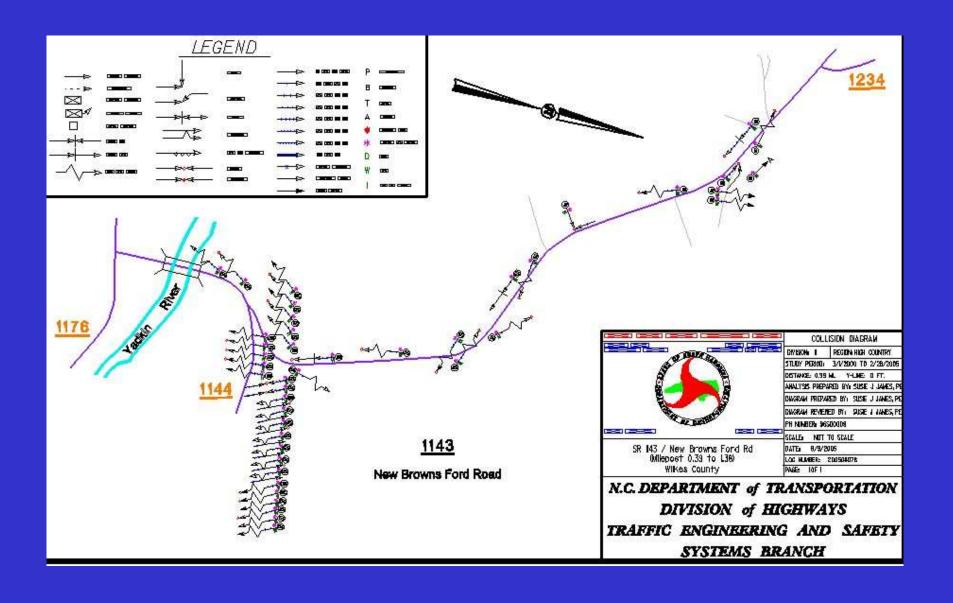


Stopped at Light on Eastbound NC 24



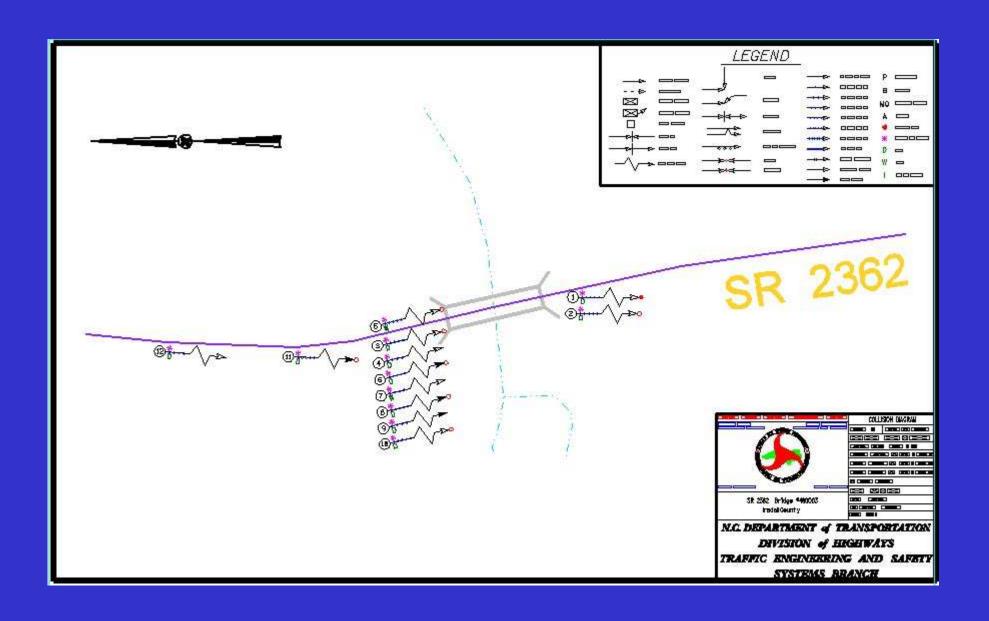


**Stopped at Intersection on Southbound SR 1145** 





Southbound view of SR 1143 near Embankment





Southbound SR 2362 near Bridge



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### Questions?